

Director of Women's Centre resigns

by Jeanne Iribarne

McGill's fledgling Centre for Research and Teaching on Women has lost its founding director, Margaret Gillett. She resigned to protest the actions of the centre's advisory committee.

"I felt holding the position of director was impossible in relation to an advisory board doing things that were not right," Gillett said. "I had no honourable recourse but to resign."

In a meeting on August 29, the advisory committee asked Gillett, the centre's associate director Rosalyn Boyd and the secretary to leave the room. No minutes were taken during the discussion which followed. The committee resolved that its earlier resolution to appoint an associate director for the centre was unwise and rescinded that resolution.

"This decision made the position of director untenable. I would never know if decisions would be reversed, challenged or changed," said Gillett.

The committee justified its decision in two ways. First, the position of associate director (or executive director, as it was called earlier) was not in the original proposal to Senate. Second, they say that creating the position set a bad financial precedent for the centre.

Boyd is on the "relocation list" of the university, which means that her former position was abolished, but as a senior member of faculty she remains on salary. Her position on the list allowed the advisory committee of the centre to "hire" her without having to pay her salary. This, coupled with her expertise, made her a valuable addition to the short-staffed centre.

"I think that her assistance on a temporary basis was a marvellous thing, but with respect to the structuring of the positions it represented a change to the original structure which seemed administratively unwise," said Leonore Lieblein, Arts representative to the advisory committee.

She explained that once the position was established, the centre's budget would eventually have to cover the salary. According to the funding agreement the centre must become self-sufficient after five years. Until then it receives \$50 000 annually from the university.

"What we reconsidered was the notion of committing so much of a potential budget for administration," she said.

Senate Committee on Women member Allan Fenichel said these reasons explain neither the decision nor the process by which it was made.

"The behaviour of the advisory committee was unacceptable and

inexplicable," he said. "Their explanation, as I understand it, has been untenable. They felt that the position [associate director] would have made the administration top-heavy, but considering that the structure only provides a quarter-time director..."

"And it wasn't a long-term commitment. They could have kept it for two years and by then they would have been on a more stable footing. They could have eliminated the position later," he said.

According to Susan Slavin, the chair of the senate committee, the advisory committee to the centre did not "work out all the alternatives" possible in the situation. She said both the rules for employing people on the relocation list and the role of the advisory committee are unclear.

According to Samantha Peeris, student representative to the senate committee, "The process was unacceptable, not legitimate, and was not an official procedure for dealing with ethical and professional questions."

Gillett was acting director until June 1, when she took over as director for a five-year term. The term and the appointment were recommended by the advisory committee on June 18. The advisory committee chair, Donna Runnalls, was to write a letter informing VP Samuel Freedman of their decision. That letter was never sent, but Freedman has accepted Gillett's resignation nevertheless. Freedman did not return the *Daily's* calls.

Gillett made her resignation ef-

fective as of November 30 because she realized it would be "quite tricky in the middle of the academic year to find a director who is an academic who could be released from a department for quarter-time work at the centre."

After her resignation, some members of the senate committee suggested closing the meeting so that the centre's interests would be protected while they discussed Gillett's resignation. At this meeting on October 17 it was pointed out that the committee's constitution forbids all closed meetings.

After the meeting, the senate committee invited members of the advisory committee to explain their actions more fully at a joint meeting. The meeting was cancelled when Runnalls declined the invitation on the committee's behalf.

On October 21, after a two-and-a-half-hour discussion, the senate committee drew up a motion condemning the advisory committee's actions and asking for the resignations of its members. The move is an effort to save the credibility of the advisory committee and the centre as institutions.

"There's a lot of concern that we not ruin the centre totally. There's already been some damage—you have to face that, but we had hoped that we could reach some agreement," said Fenichel.

"To me as a student, I can see a problem with the process [of the advisory committee]," said Peeris. "You don't employ somebody, and then talk about how to afford it."

"The emergency meeting [of the

two committees] was set up to bring the advisory committee's position to light. When they declined to come, it was clear to me that they weren't interested in bringing it to light," she added.

The current criticism of the advisory committee's procedure is indicative of some concerns about its formation. "There's no student representation on the committee," said Pamela Klassen, student representative to the senate committee. "There should be a way for students to benefit more directly from the centre..."

"Although I agree that the committee should be inter-disciplinary, when you're dealing with a centre which is supposed to be predominantly for promoting women, it doesn't seem appropriate for deans, who are mostly men, to recommend the appointments to the advisory

committee," she added.

Some members of the advisory committee have tried to solve current difficulties quietly, trying not to erode the strength of support for the centre. Members of both committees have pleaded for unity in the McGill women's community.

On the other hand, others argue that the appearance of unity when none exists is not useful. "You don't try to emphasize unity where the situation is unjust and unacceptable to the people employed. It would be a terrible precedent for the centre to try to ignore the situation," said Fenichel.

"I didn't do it [resign] lightly and I'm not to be coaxed back," said Gillett. "But I do hope the centre will pick up and continue with appropriate changes in structuring and the attitude of the advisory committee."



Donald Woods, author of *Biko*: see story on page 4

Government promises new policy before end of 1988

Strike pointless?

by Chris Lawson

MONTREAL (CUP): Québec students should wait a little longer before striking for student aid reform, a spokesperson for education minister Claude Ryan says.

Luc Rhéaume said the provincial minister will release his proposal for financial aid changes before the end of 1988—a package Ryan has been promising for the last two years.

Rhéaume said strike action was premature until the new policy comes out. "There's nothing to strike about," he said. "It's as if a union were to go on strike before hearing the employer's contract offer."

But Québec student leaders say they've waited two years for the minister to present his plan and won't wait any longer.

In September, 16 of the 23 university and college members of l'Association nationale des étudiants et étudiantes du Québec

(ANEEQ) approved a three-day strike to press demands for loans and bursaries reform. More than 125 000 students across the province this week are being asked to support the strike vote and join the October 26-29 walk-out.

"The government has been trying for two years to keep the issue away from the public," said ANEEQ general secretary Jacques Letourneau. "The government is willing to do a lot to break our movement. They would obviously rather we waited until they presented the reform and there was nothing we could do about it."

"They would rather it all be kept quiet, but we must mobilize everyone to bring the issue into the public eye."

Rhéaume said the reform process is too complicated to do quickly and too important to make public.

"When Claude Ryan became minister, the loans and bursaries system was not working at all," he said. "It took a while to study it and

develop alternatives."

CEGEP students in Shawinigan and Rivière du Loup have already voted to join the strike. ANEEQ programme director Stéphane Lessard did not know the exact tally.

In the meantime Québec students can only guess what Ryan's reform proposal contains.

The minister has already rejected ANEEQ's demand to change the definition of 'independent' to allow more students to receive loans and bursaries. "It's too expensive," Rhéaume said. "It would double the cost of the loans and bursaries program."

He said the organization's other demands are being studied.

ANEEQ wants part-time students to be eligible for financial aid and to reduce the amount of money parents and spouses are expected to contribute to students' education.

Strikers will be holding a demonstration October 28 in Montréal and picketing Quebec Liberal party headquarters October 29. ANEEQ will hold a special convention on the 29th to decide whether to extend the strike indefinitely.

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development

Debate, create, pontificate, procrastinate and stay up late.

These are just a few of the activities Dailyites enjoy. It's still not too late to join the Daily in Union B-03.

EVENTS

Canadian Authors' Association: Scriptwriting workshop, Concordia University, 1455 de Maisonneuve O., Faculty Club, 7th floor, 19h30. \$3

McGill AIDS Task Force: first meeting to re-form the Task Force, welcome back, everyone! Union 107, 19h00.

McGill Outing Club: General Meeting: Kayaking, Hiking, Icebreaker canoeing. Leacock 132, 19h30.

McGill Debating Union: Be it resolved that: "Organized Labour in Canada is too powerful." Union 310, 18h00.

Staff meeting today at 1800h in Union B-03

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Development and Peace

Development and Peace was founded in 1967 to promote solidarity between Canadians and Third World peoples, by financial support for hundreds of projects in health, agriculture, community development and cooperatives, by participating in education programmes aimed at making Canadians aware of the situations of Third World peoples, and by supporting their efforts towards development. The money for these activities comes from donations, CIDA, the Provincial Governments, special appeals, and campaigns. This money (average revenue 1967-88) has been divided thus: Development Projects, Emergency Relief, Special Funds: 84 per cent; Education Programmes: ten per cent; Administration: six per cent.

Development and Peace, in partnership with people, supports Third World peoples in addressing their basic needs without regard for political or economic system under which they live. In this way, the organization has been equally involved in efforts to overcome poverty in Chile as Vietnam, in Brazil as Ethiopia, in Angola as in the Philippines. Our solidarity is rooted in the financial support of socio-economic development projects which meet the basic needs of the peoples of the Third World. In the period 1986-7, Development and Peace assisted 638 projects in 70 countries with \$11.5 million.

Development and Peace gives priority to projects which:

- Address the causes of underdevelopment.
- Encourage local participation in decision making.
- Draw upon the human and financial resources of the people themselves.
- Can become independent of outside support after an initial period of assistance.
- Can serve as models for surrounding communities.
- Contribute to the development of the country or region.

From its inception, Development and Peace has sought to effect a change in

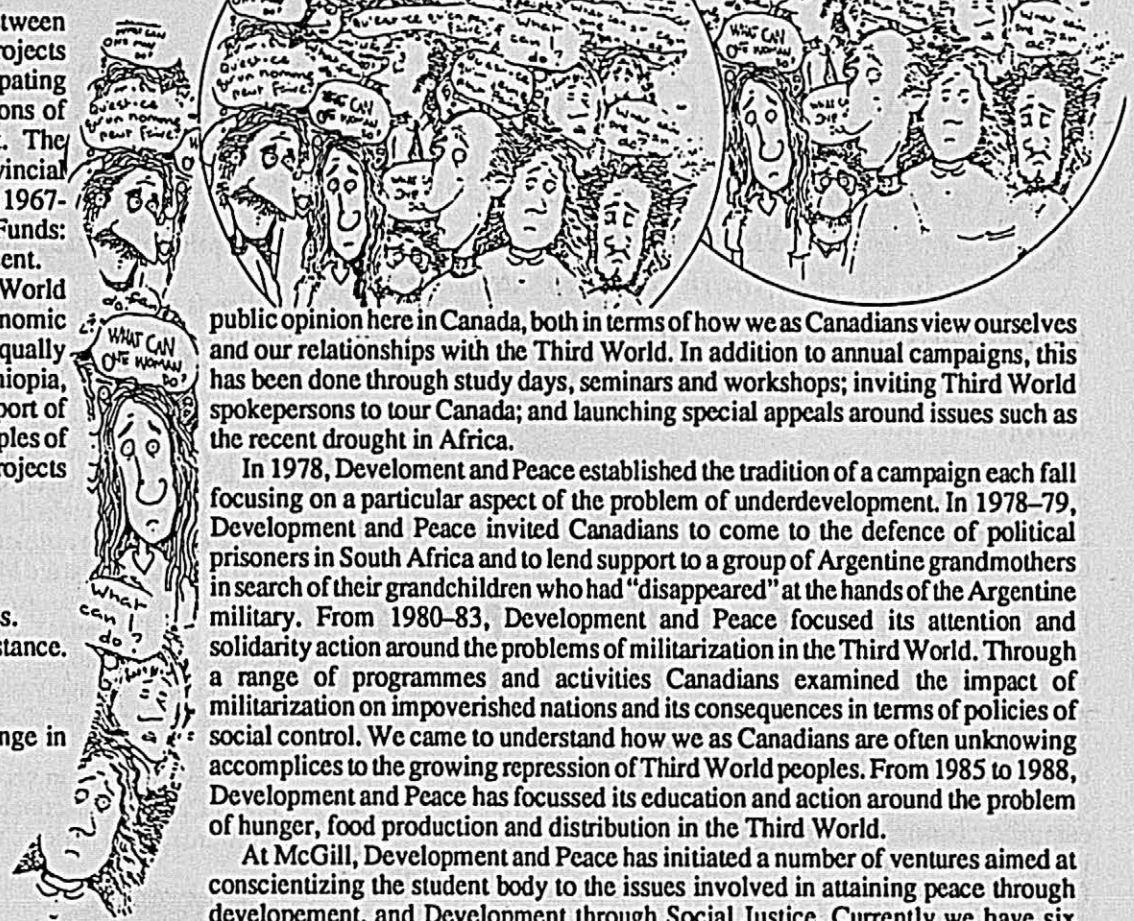
public opinion here in Canada, both in terms of how we as Canadians view ourselves and our relationships with the Third World. In addition to annual campaigns, this has been done through study days, seminars and workshops; inviting Third World spokespersons to tour Canada; and launching special appeals around issues such as the recent drought in Africa.

In 1978, Development and Peace established the tradition of a campaign each fall focusing on a particular aspect of the problem of underdevelopment. In 1978-79, Development and Peace invited Canadians to come to the defence of political prisoners in South Africa and to lend support to a group of Argentine grandmothers in search of their grandchildren who had "disappeared" at the hands of the Argentine military. From 1980-83, Development and Peace focused its attention and solidarity action around the problems of militarization in the Third World. Through a range of programmes and activities Canadians examined the impact of militarization on impoverished nations and its consequences in terms of policies of social control. We came to understand how we as Canadians are often unknowing accomplices to the growing repression of Third World peoples. From 1985 to 1988, Development and Peace has focussed its education and action around the problem of hunger, food production and distribution in the Third World.

At McGill, Development and Peace has initiated a number of ventures aimed at conscientizing the student body to the issues involved in attaining peace through development, and Development through Social Justice. Currently we have six action groups dealing with Native Canadian Affairs, North-South Exploitation, Militarization and Development, Africa and Development.

Office: Union 403. Info. 398-4308

Meetings: Every Wednesday 1630h-1730h, Union B10.



LETTERS

To the Daily:

Pamela Klassen did an outstanding job of proving that the road to irresponsible journalism is paved with good intentions. Ms. Klassen's article in the October 17 edition of the Daily ("Women of the Intifada") was a contorted patchwork of pseudo-feminist and pro-Palestinian rhetoric. While the sections of her article dealing with the Women's Work Committee were informative, they were woven into the propaganda-laden bulk of the piece with very little tact.

Why is the unfortunate violence in the Occupied Territories being lauded as a pat on the back of feminism? If Ms. Klassen truly wished to depict the role of women in the Arab-Israeli conflict, she could have mentioned Neve Shalom, a mixed (Arab-Israeli) settlement whose founding is greatly attributed to women. The glorification of the uprising itself seems to be emphasized, rather than the role of women therein. The article even went so far as to accuse the Israeli Defence Forces of homophobic violence against two Arab men who were seen holding hands. In addition to being (at best) dubious, this allegation has nothing to do with women and the "Intifada."

Not only does Ms. Klassen emphasize irrelevant information,

she includes trivialities that serve only to deprecate women. To approach the possibility of Israeli negotiations with the PLO by stating that a women's group has "made a tablecloth for the negotiating table" is nothing short of degrading. Even more ludicrous is the pride taken in the fact that while the men of the Occupied Territories are the ones throwing the stones at Israeli soldiers, the women collect these stones for the men. Is the women's movement so desperately seeking indications of success that it will sink to this level? I think not. Would Pamela Klassen be overjoyed if the number of Canadian women convicted of homicide or other crimes increased in 1989? Perhaps. After all, it would show equality in the job market.

As a male who is a firm believer in both women's rights and journalistic integrity, I take great offence to this misuse of a complex and easily misunderstood issue such as the problems in the Occupied Territories. If Pamela Klassen wishes to promote the cause of women, let her do so on its own merit. However, if she wishes to advance the cause of the Palestinians, why is she looking to feminism for a thin veneer of legitimacy?

Barry S. Levitt
UIF Arts

LETTERS

To the Daily

I am intrigued by David Latulippe's facile letter bemoaning Alex Roslin's article in the *Daily* on Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's terrorist resumé. Before serving up what amounts to an apologia for the atrocities of this man and his belligerent brethren in Israel, Latulippe claims that Roslin presents information out of context. This is sophistry. The violence of the PLO and some Arab nations that Latulippe bewails has never been in question, and, instead has received extensive media coverage, often out of context itself (ironically enough for Latulippe).

To contrast, the issues Roslin's article raises, although solid and prominent in historical record, have been raised only sporadically and without comment in our media (Why is this?) In particular, Latulippe asserts that the Deir Yassin massacre "was an anomaly in Is-

raeli tactics". A quick glance at the record reduces this claim to buffoonery. For example Haganah officer Moshe Dayan who commanded part of the operation and later became Secretary of Defense in the Labour government(!), justified the pogrom because it had a "desired effect" of scaring 300 000 Arabs from the areas sought by Israel. Indeed such "tactics" are not singular as Latulippe would have us imagine. In a January 1, 1948 diary entry, Zionist champion and the first Israeli PM Ben-Gurion wrote, "There is no question as to whether a reaction is necessary or not. The question is only time and place. Blowing up a house is not enough. What is necessary is cruel and strong reactions. We need precision in time, place and casualties. If we know the family— we must strike mercilessly, women and children included. Otherwise the reaction is inefficient."

Subsequent massacres of Arabs

are evidence of this doctrine: Qibya (1953), the refugee camp and Gaza (1956), the bombing of Khayam (1968) and West Beirut (1982 with 5 000 dead), the liberation of Lebanon (1982 with 19 000 civilians dead, 119 Israeli soldiers), the 1982 Sabra-Shatila massacres (2000 dead) by the Phalange under the direction and noses of Israeli officials (Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan praised the Phalange for doing "good work"). To claim such heedless slaughter was retaliatory and thus justified is senseless. For example, official army records note that 106 people died from terrorist attacks in Northern Israel from 1967-1982, considerably fewer than died in any one of the Beirut bombing raids (July 13, 1982-207 Lebanese, July 17, 1981-450, "mostly civilians"—London Times).

Minister of Interior Yosef Burg said of such "retaliations" in 1982:

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Speaking out against apartheid

MARK QUINN

On September 12, 1977, Black Consciousness leader Stephen Biko died in the custody of the South African state security police. An official report claimed no one was responsible for his death and that he had died from a hunger strike.

Donald Woods, the editor of a South African newspaper, the *Daily Dispatch*, saw Biko's battered body at the morgue.

Woods, a personal friend of Biko's, wrote angry editorials demanding an inquest. On October 19, 1977, Woods was arrested and put under a "ban" by the South African government. Under the ban, he was forbidden to write, to speak publicly, or make any comment transmitted by mass media. His 'banned' status also forbade him from speaking with more than one person at a time.

Last Friday, in his address to some 400 McGill students, Woods spoke strongly against the racist government of South Africa, which under the 317 laws of apartheid, denies basic human, civil and legal rights to 27 million Blacks. Woods says this government, which is elected solely by South Africa's five million whites, is responsible for Biko's killing.

Although five of the 317 apartheid laws have recently been repealed, Woods pointed out that this is not a significant change. "Blacks are interested in changing one law—the law that forbids them from voting. Give us the vote and we'll get rid of the other 316 law that are based on skin colour," he said.

Woods urged Canadians to take action against apartheid, supporting economic sanctions and institutional divestment as a means of dismantling the current South African government.

"What the South African government fears is divestment and economic sanctions. They need money to maintain the state, the taps are beginning to be turned off. This is the foothills of sanctions, its all up hill," said Woods.

Woods said that of 79 sanctions programmes, 32 had been successful. "Sanctions work well when they are genuine, we can't say they won't work if we haven't tried them," he said.

Under the current regime's Terrorism Law, advocating international sanctions against the country is a capital offense. Woods could be hanged if he were to return to South Africa.

Woods discredited the argument

that sanctions may harm blacks. "Sanctions will hit white South Africans harder. Black leaders have said that they are willing to pay the price," he said.

One student challenged Wood's authority to speak for South African Blacks. Woods said, "I am merely reporting the views of credible Black leaders like Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu. I think that is a legitimate thing to do."

In one of his more emotional statements, Woods asserted that, "It is always the non-victim of oppres-

sion who is interested in gradual reform."

Woods said that he is angered when South African Ambassadors say, "We know we're not perfect but we are trying." He added, "that's like Hitler saying 'Sorry I was impolite to six million Jews.'"

Woods was confident that economic sanctions, internal civil disobedience, and an escalation of guerrilla warfare would force the South African government to the negotiating table with the African National Congress (ANC).

Woods is convinced that South Africa is on the road to violent revolution. "South Africa is engaged in a low-intensity guerilla war. I'm optimistic about the long term future, but pessimistic about the near future. We may have a needless war," he said. "The war in Rhodesia was unnecessary. They finally came to an agreement. South Africans are about to do it again because they are convinced that black rule will lead to slaughter and commu-

nism. A war would end with the South African Government sitting down with the ANC. Why not go directly to the negotiating table," Woods said.

Optimism on sanctions

Woods expressed his desire for peaceful change, but he is supportive of violence if violence is necessary. "They have the right to fight if they are not given access to political means. Western countries maintain a double standard concerning violence." Woods remarked that the U.S. was founded on a violent revolution and said, "What did Margaret Thatcher do when Argentina claimed the Falklands? She sent down 500 battle ships."

Woods was strangely uncritical of Western sanction and divestment policies.

He was generous in his assessment of Canada's sanctioning policy towards South Africa. "Canada

tioning South Africa like she did in 79 on her policy towards Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) when they nationalized British Petroleum."

Refuting the Right

Woods was critical of South Africa's "propaganda policies" inside and outside of South Africa. "Inside South Africa whites are ignorant of what is really happening. The media does not reflect what is going on. Outside of South Africa the main targets of Government propaganda are the United States and the U.K."

Woods pointed out how the South African government unsuccessfully tried to buy the now defunct Washington Star. Closer to

others in black ruled African countries. "This is not true," he said. "There are many Black-ruled countries in Africa in which blacks have higher standards of living"

Woods denies the common claim that a black government would be communist. "South African Government knows that communism is a buzz word here in North America. The U.S.S.R. helped the African National Congress (A.N.C.) after they were refused by the western countries, but the A.N.C. is not communist-led or dominated. I have no fear of Russian infiltration in to South Africa. How many African countries are infiltrated by Russia now?"

The South African Governments claim that blacks are to divided was rebuked by Woods. "Tribalism is not a factor in South African politics, there is a much greater degree of homogeneity among blacks than is commonly believed they are all in agreement on the basic issues. Buthelezi is a problem but he is not respected by most blacks in South Africa."

On Cry Freedom

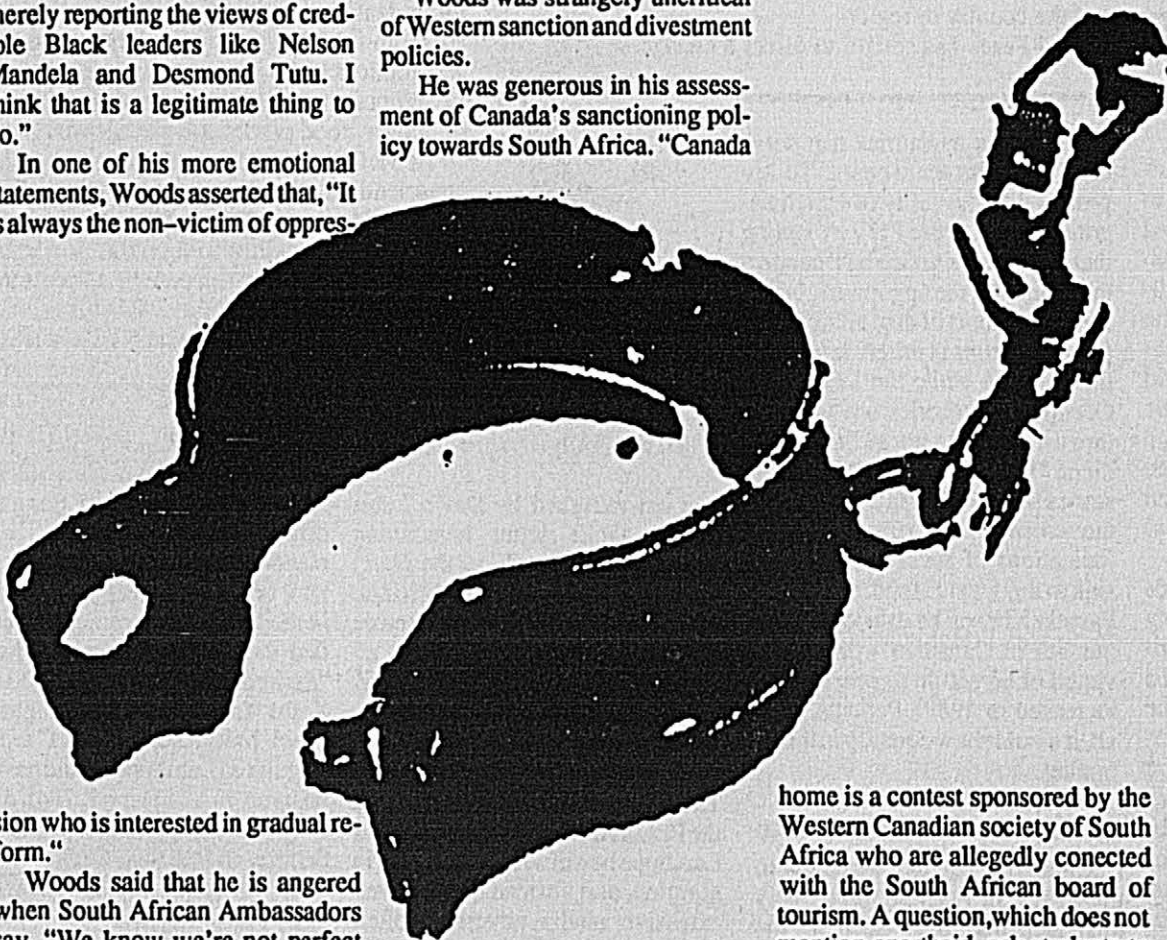
According to Woods, the movie *Cry Freedom* is an attempt to counter the South African government's propaganda. The movie, directed by Richard Attenborough chronicles Woods' development from a moderate to a vehement critic of apartheid, his friendship with Steve Biko, the killing of Biko and the subsequent flight from South Africa of Woods and his family.

Opponents of apartheid have criticized the film on the grounds that it does not concentrate on exposing the racial South African policies, but rather focuses on the life of Woods, his friendship with Biko and his flight from South Africa.

In response to this sort of criticism Attenborough has said, "I set out to tell the story of a friendship between two men. One was black and one was white, and the black man dies but the story doesn't die with him. It's about how Steve Biko's story becomes known through Donald." Woods added, "What attracted Attenborough was the idea of seeing though white eyes. The target audience is Europe and the U.S."

Woods and his family now live in London where he takes advantage of his experience as a writer, broadcaster and lecturer on South Africa's institutionalized policy of segregation.

For several years, Woods has been touring universities, criticizing South African policies and urging countries and individuals to aid in changing South Africa.



home is a contest sponsored by the Western Canadian society of South Africa who are allegedly connected with the South African board of tourism. A question, which does not mention apartheid, ask students to write an essay on how to solve South Africa's problems. first prize is 500 dollars and a plane ticket to South Africa.

The South African Government argues that Blacks are not sufficiently educated to establish and rule a country. Woods responds "Thanks to church schools a lot of blacks, like Steve Biko, have had a good education. Most Bantu children are schooled till the age of 12. They don't get a good education because South Africa doesn't give them the opportunity. The system aims to incalcate lower expectations in Blacks." The Government spends seven times more on the education of whites than it does on the education of blacks.

Woods undermines the argument that blacks have a higher standard of living under apartheid than

Portugal: The lost revolution

RON MACKINNON

Fourteen years after a left-wing coup d'état, Portugal's latest government has forgotten the egalitarian ideals of the country's 'revolution'. The 'socialist' government has cast aside goals of popular development in favor of pursuing corporate interests and a conservative attempt at modernizing the nation.

In Lisbon in 1974, rebel soldiers carried out a virtually bloodless coup against the 42-year old authoritarian regime headed by Marcello Caetano. Peace, decolonization abroad, and radical change at home were the aims of the new government.

On July 19, 1987, the Social Democratic Party, led by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, took 146 out of 250 seats in the Assembly of the Republic in nationwide elections, becoming Portugal's first majority (non-coalition) government since the 1974 revolution. Because of the party's clear majority, it now finds itself in an unusually secure position. An election is not required until 1991. For the next three years the government is positioned to pass whatever legislation it wishes.

It has made these wishes clear.

Unlike the coalition governments of the revolutionary period which enacted programmes of agrarian reform, the nationalisation of banks, insurance companies, industry and transport, the current government claims that Portuguese economy and society cannot be improved through internal radicalisation. Instead this government's 'development policy' favours external contacts, attracting investment and foreign competition.

Silva aims to re-privatise the banks and public services that were nationalised during the revolution. He has also recently undertaken a revision of the national constitution, geared towards a free-market philosophy. And he is now relying on membership in the European Economic Community to improve conditions in the country.

The Prime Minister's recent revisions to the national constitution have been particularly directed against the labour code, with the goal of a market economy and external

competitiveness in mind. Under the new constitution, native companies, who are struggling to maintain themselves against foreign competitors, are free to transfer and lay off employees as management deems fit, regardless of unemployment levels.

According to McGill anthropology professor Lynne Phillips, "It has been made clear that this approach to development doesn't absorb all the labour that is made available, that even in the end it doesn't bring full employment."

The government came into conflict with trade unions on the issue but had the two-thirds vote required to make changes in the constitution. The Social-Democrat and Socialist parties have thus demonstrated the meaninglessness of party labels by co-operating to remove traces of socialism from the constitution.

"The constitution says we are a socialist country," said Joao Viegas of Montreal's Portuguese Government and Trade Office, "We are not at all a socialist country."

Portugal and the EEC

Portugal was admitted into the EEC Common Market in January, 1986. Interest in the EEC is not new. The idea of entry into the EEC was espoused by leaders of the revolution as a necessary means of economic recuperation. However the current government's extreme reliance on EEC membership is a departure from prior post-revolutionary planning.

Silva's government maintains that the best hope for improving Portuguese social and economic life lies in EEC membership. According to this view, underdevelopment in Portugal is a result of economic overprotection. The government claims that unthreatened by outside competition, large family-owned trusts surviving from pre-revolutionary days have contented themselves with providing Portuguese consumers with inferior products. But with the imminence of superior competition such corporations will be forced to become more efficient and innovative if they want to survive.

While some corporations are doing well enough to make necessary adjustments already, most are able neither to pay higher wages nor to buy new equipment. Moreover, better pay is not enough to raise technical and managerial skills in the economy to a level whereby production can withstand the pressures of foreign competition.

Portugal has the most underdeveloped economy in Western Europe. It suffers from the lowest wages, the lowest per-capita income (CS2 000 per year, as compared with an EEC average of CS8 000 per year), and the highest illiteracy rate (one-fourth of the adult population).



In view of Portugal's decided economic disadvantage to most of the other EEC members, a six year grace period has been granted by the EEC before Portugal's protective tariffs are removed in 1992. The government must prepare for an unprotected Portuguese economy while time remains.

The government is counting on eligibility for EEC community aid funds. The EEC has lavished funds with particular generosity upon Portugal since its entry. These funds have

gramming, economics and business administration.

The political stability subsequent to the recent election brought with it a marked increase in foreign investment. Less capital is fleeing the country now, and the national currency, the escudo, is stronger. Evidently, depositors have more confidence in private banks than in national ones. And consumers are pleased with the variety of European goods now available to them.

But unions are upset over changes in the constitution; inflation is up two per cent from last year, at 10 per cent, and still well above the EEC average of 2-3 per cent. Unemployment is at eight per cent, the lowest level in three years, but the unions have been quick to point out that many of the "employed" are in fact only in short-term job training programs. The entire economy continues to depend not only on generous amounts of foreign aid but also on the earnings sent home each year from 1.5 million emigrants working abroad.

"Positive development involves the sharing and distribution of resources, and broad access to credit and to production inputs, rather than the development of a small number of large enterprises," Phillips says. "Development is not positive unless it includes a majority of the population."

According to Phillips, modernization of the sort being undertaken by the Portuguese government usually ends up being no more than a technological orientation. The new technology is usually placed in the hands of a small minority.

"In order to justify this kind of modernization there is this image of trickle-down effects, but it's clear that it doesn't really happen that way," she added.

As pointed out by Major Marques Junior, the only officer from the revolution who is still politically active, the revolution had initially aimed for more than political democracy and relative prosperity. "Mere political democracy loses much of its meaning without social and economic democracy," he warns. Social and economic democracy have proven difficult to attain for a nation that is also concerned with making itself more competitive for full involvement in the Common Market.

Modernization of the sort undertaken by the Portuguese government usually ends up being no more than a technological orientation. The new technology is usually placed in the hands of a small minority.

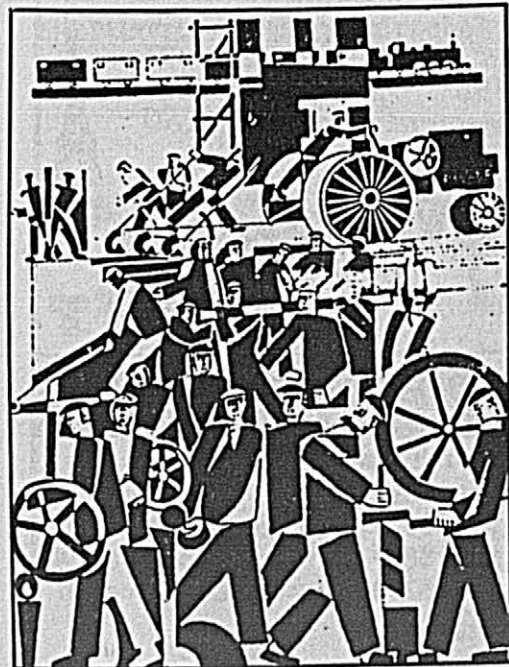
been distributed amongst various sectors of the economy to prepare industries for international competition.

Native industries are receiving funds to meet rising minimum wage requirements and acquire modern equipment. In agriculture, irrigation systems are being improved and the quality of livestock upgraded.

Also, older owners of small farms (10 acres or less) are being paid to give them up, as the high number of these farms results in lower overall productivity and higher prices (cereal prices in 1986 were 30 per cent higher than the EEC average).

According to Phillips, "Small-scale farmers get blamed, when they're the ones who are victims in the first place. They're not the ones who have been making money off the high prices."

To combat the problem of an underskilled workforce, EEC social aid funds have been used to train unemployed teenagers. In recent years a number of new universities and polytechnic institutes have been created, educating increasing numbers of students in skills that are necessary for adjustment to the Common Market—engineering, computer pro-



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LETTERS

continued from page 3

"In 1980 10 Jews were killed by terrorists. In 1982—8 killed. In contrast we have killed thousands in 1982. This is, undoubtedly, a spectacular situation, an uncommon success of Zionism".

Elsewhere, Latulippe implies that Israel has had "a rough time" from the Third World because of its

relations with the U.S. According to a 1982 CIA study, Israel and Shamir (then Foreign Minister) "have undertaken widespread covert political action, economic and paramilitary action programs, particularly in Africa" with substantial CIA subsidies as a proxy for U.S. interests there, primarily seeking to undermine developing nations' efforts to organize into a bloc independent of superpower hegemony. Shamir was instrumental in propping up Chile, Guatemala, Uganda and Zaire with substantial arms sales. Prior to the fall of Iran's shah, Shamir, Dayan and Begin had personal relations with him and helped to train his invidious secret police SAVAK (who hosted the trysts when they took time off from a torturing prisoners).

Finally Latulippe asserts that

Israel has no options in its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, a claim awash in vacuity, since 1967 and the colonialist policies of administrator-satrap Menachem Begin, and the settlement program denounced by the U.S. (which nevertheless feeds Israel \$3 billion in aid a year), it had been clear that the Greater Israel conception of Begin and Shamir is eminent on Israel's foreign policy agenda, while the Arabs are seen with contempt as "Araboushim." Israel, with the world's fourth most powerful army, faces little threat from Arabs.

Latulippe, who seems to have as little regard for objectivity as for fact, would do well to dispense with mysticism and stewing in the swill of misinformation.

Joy D. Jones
Arts U2

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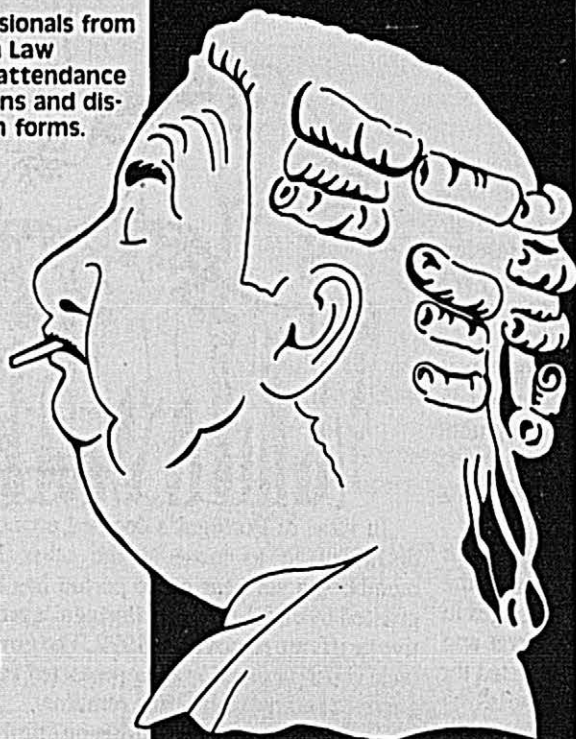
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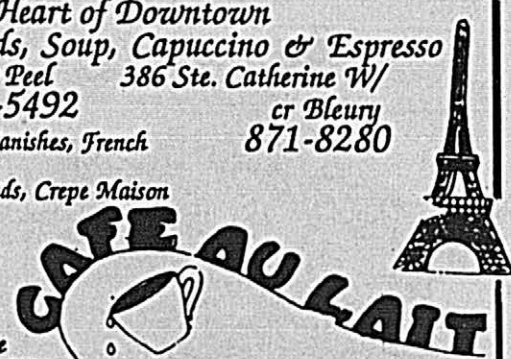
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McGill students: \$3.00 per day; \$7.00 for 3 consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.00 per day; \$2.00 per day for more than 3 consecutive days. All others: \$4.50 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per ad per day - NO discounts on boxing. **EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE.**

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341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

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Bright 2 1/2 near Guy Metro. \$260, available Nov. 1 for permanent sublet. Previously advertised and obtained but deal fell through. Apologies to those who called. 989-9607.

Apt. for rent. Large bright 2 1/2, Pine/University. Heated \$435/mo. Call 286-2717 or 437-7362. Evenings after 8 p.m. or weekends.

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370 LOST AND FOUND

FOUND! On Manday Oct. 17 in Leacock Bldg in Room 219 a Textbook. Please contact 7222.

Lost two books on Russian Architecture in washroom of Burnside Hall Basement on Tues. 18 Oct. Reward \$20. Contact N. SANCHEZ, B.H. 1130 or tel: 398-3823. Leave message.

Help! I lost my prescription eyeglasses and I'm falling asleep without them. Seen a pair of big dark green glasses? Please call 284-6084.

FOUND! Sharp calculator. Burnside basement, on Oct. 13. For return call 285-1812.

Found! Sunglasses on Redpath Crescent. Call 744-3201.

374 - PERSONAL

Need Information? Feeling lonely? Just want to chat? Then call McGill Nightline! We are students talking to students. 398-6246, 7 days a week, 6 p.m. to 3 a.m. Anonymous and confidential.

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Trent Mell from Lachute Quebec! Are you here? It's Corinna from Wabush! I want you to call me at 284-7855 or 284-5363! Thanx.

Help! Brown leather wallet lost in vicinity of Redpath Photocopy room on Thursday, October 13. Desperately need my I.D. back. Call 768-3871 and leave message.

To "Marc from Vaudreuil" who swindled me out of \$50 Oct. 19th: You're a very gifted actor. May you forever fester in a guilty conscience.

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385 - NOTICES

ANIMAL RIGHTS! A new group called META - McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals is looking for members. Call Steve at 272-5064.

Group Leader needed for Dawson Israel semester Program. (January 18 - May 22, 1989). Qualifications: Experience in working with youth. Previous visit to Israel. Knowledge of Hebrew. Contact N. Parry 486-2076 or 931-8731, local 1473.

Friday October 28, the Anthropology Student Association is meeting at 9:00 at "Les Pierrots" in Old Montreal. What, a party! We'll see you there!

McGill Outing Club - General Meeting Wed.

Oct. 26 & 30 pm, Lea-132. Kayaking, hiking, icebreaker canoeing and more. Oct. 29 Halloween Party! Come to the meeting for info, fun and donuts.

387 VOLUNTEERS

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